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Vol. V. SEPTEMBER, 1914. No. 9.

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THE WOMAN VOTER

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Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman

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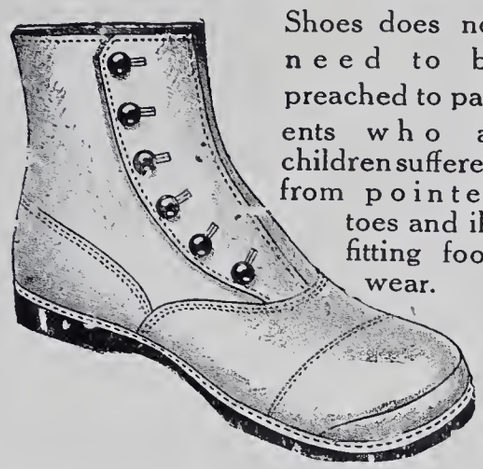

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POLITICAL VICTORIES.

DURING the past month the three political parties, Republican, Democratic, and Progressive, have held their party conventions. Under the new primary law they have carefully labelled them "unofficial," and in the case of the Democrats and Progressives they were called simply "conferences." The result, as far as suffragists are concerned, is that every political party in the State of New York now has a suffrage plank in its platform of 1914, repeating the history of 1912. These planks give practical assurance that a referendum on woman suffrage will take place in 1915.

Political victories of such far-reaching importance reflect the success of the suffrage movement in this country which already numbers more than four million women voters in ten enlightened States. They indicate that politicians are aware of the strength of a demand which is backed by organized labor, grangers, club women, statesmen and hundreds of educational, philanthropic and social organizations. They show, too, that the men of New York cannot afford to ignore the demand for women's enfranchisement which exists in every village, town and city of New York.

Our practical suffrage successes, however, are due in large measure to the effective and untiring political work carried on by the Empire State Campaign Committee and the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater New York. The foundation for Victory 1915 was laid five years ago when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt organized suffrage activity by political units, working on the Assembly District plan.

Preceding the Republican and Democratic Conventions in Saratoga, a State-wide political suffrage campaign was carried on. Representatives of the Empire State Campaign Committee attended the informal political conferences of each party, spoke before their Platform Committees and interviewed delegates to the Convention. As a result members of both parties knew, long before the Conventions occurred, that the suffrage issue could not be deferred and the delegates from 150 assembly districts realized that women constituents from their own districts would be on hand to secure the insertion of a suffrage plank.

It was said that never in the history of the State has there been such a gathering of women at political conventions as at those of 1914. The Empire State Campaign Committee opened headquarters at the United States Hotel. Enormous banners were swung across the entire length of the big quadrangle and pennants from the various assembly districts waved from every pillar of the veranda, announcing to thousands of guests and delegates the fact that the suffragists had come for work and come to stay.

Mrs. Catt, Miss Hay and Mrs. Raymond Brown were in charge of the Campaign Committee Headquarters which were opened before the Republican Convention of August 18th and 19th and which did not close until after the Democratic conference of August 25th and 26th.

The Republican unofficial convention was completely dominated by Senator Root. The business of the convention was steam-rollered through in so obvious a fashion as to draw a laugh even from old politicians. The reactionary spirit which controlled the convention, and which was evident in the platform which was adopted, had its effect on the attitude of the convention to our suffrage amendment.

The Platform Committee appointed by Senator Root was largely anti-suffrage. The plank which they advocated went back a step on the party

pledge of 1912, and while affirming submission of the suffrage amendment to the voters, added the phrase "without recommendation of the party."

This was considered a distinct breach of faith, not only by the suffragists present, but by many of the delegates, whether suffragists or not.

Our suffrage leaders were present from all over the State, so that we not only had the result of the canvass of the delegates that had been going on for weeks, but also had workers at hand to bring pressure to bear on their own representatives, and on the members of the Platform Committee, so that the plank as submitted was finally amended to read "without recommendation of the party, either for or against."

A chance was given us to have an amendment endorsing suffrage submitted from the floor and to get a vote which would put the delegates on record, either for or against a straight endorsement by the party. It was decided not to do this, as it could not carry, and it seemed wisest to accept the report of the committee.

The strongest impression received from the convention was the great need of woman suffrage that the viewpoint, the needs and interests of women should be considered in the government of our State.

Not one word was there in the platform adopted, or in any of the discussions, about the problems that women are especially interested in, not a word about the horrors of war, not a reference to humanitarian interests, or social progress of any kind. Besides the violent denunciations of the other party, the only interests mentioned were business, tariff, railroad and banks. In short, it typified the government under which we live, of men, by men and for men. The only enlivening incident was when a reference was made to "equal justice for all," when the suffragists clapped so vigorously that they delayed the proceedings; and at the periodic playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," when, as everyone arose, the suffrage ranks in the front of the parquet circle showed a solid row of placards, "Women vote in California," "Women vote in Illinois," and so on, naming the free States.

It was Mr. Herbert Parsons of the 29th Assembly District, New York City, who introduced the woman suffrage resolution and fought for its adoption on the floor of the Convention and in Committee. There was prolonged applause from the seats of the suffrage representatives as he spoke before the Convention, urging that the Republican Party stand for the enfranchisement of women. His resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

When this Committee met Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Blatch spoke for the suffrage resolution, and Mrs. Catt made a characteristically strong appeal for the endorsement of the question by the Party.

"In the name of justice, I ask," she declared, "is there no Abraham Lincoln in the Republican Party to-day who will take a stand for this great cause?

"Abraham Lincoln, in the face of the opposition of the world, proclaimed a great principle and stood by it until he won the world to his side."

"The Republican Party, because of his stand, so entrenched itself in the hearts of the American people, that it controlled the destinies of this nation for a generation.

"But the Republican Party cannot live forever on that history. It must keep pace with the crisis of the times. And never since Lincoln has it had so great and valuable an opportunity as is presented to it now in the shape of the question of woman suffrage."

The Platform Committee reported the following resolution which was adopted by the Convention:

"The resolution of the Republican Convention of 1912 to submit promptly to the voters of the State the question of woman suffrage should be carried out.

"This is already in course of fulfillment by the action of the legislature of 1912, and we recommend that it be completed in the legislature to be elected next Autumn.

"Should the question fail to be submitted in that manner we also recommend that the Constitutional Convention deal with the subject in such a way as to insure the submission of this question to the electors of this state in 1915, as a separate proposition without recommendation by the party for or against."

The spirit of the Democratic conference was more friendly. The plank as submitted in their platform read:

"The Democratic Legislature redeemed the party platform of 1912 with regard to woman suffrage.

"We recognize the widespread interest in this question and pledge ourselves to the submissioin of a constitutional amendment to the voters of the State, either through the act of the next Legislature or of the Constitutional Convention."

Again we were given a chance to have an amendment made from the floor for an endorsement by the party of the principle of woman suffrage, but again it seemed wisest not to press a minority vote.

A dramatic moment thrilled the entire convention when Martin W. Littleton finished the reading of the suffrage plank. Instead of the applause with which the men expected the women to express their enthusiasm for the crumb which was thrown them, dead silence ensued. The murmur of surprise which arose from the delegates at this unexpected turn grew to such volume that it was necessary for the chairman to use the gavel to restore order. Perhaps it was as a result of this that Alfred E. Smith, former Speaker of the Assembly, later on arose and declared that whether they liked it or not, the Democratic Party must recognize the wonderful growth of the suffrage movement, and he offered as an amendment, "We recognize the widespread interest and wonderful growth of this question," which was adopted unanimously and with cheers.

The hearings held before the Platform Committee of both parties brought the question of

(Concluded on Page 24)

WOMEN AND WAR

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE FROM 12,000,000 WOMEN.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

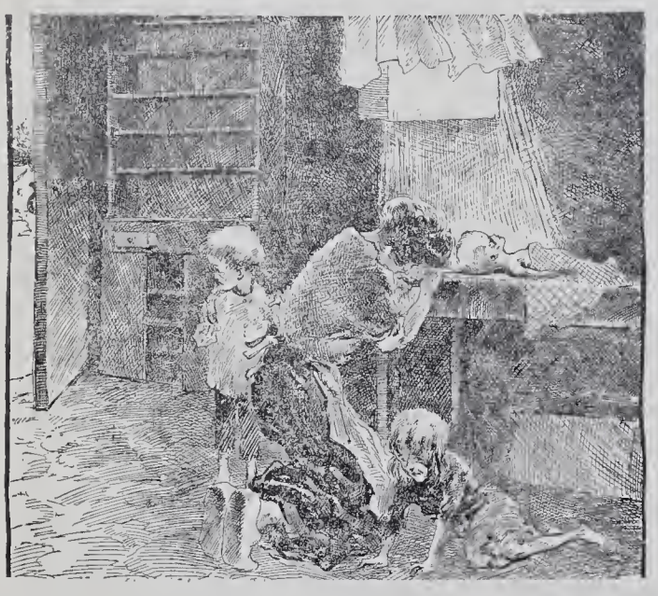
THE committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, representing twenty-six countries and twelve millions of women, issued a manifesto to the Governments of all nations on the eve of the great European war. It was presented to the foreign ambassadors in London, and to Sir Edward Grey. The appeal declared:

In this terrible hour, when the fate of Europe depends on decisions which women have no power to shape, we, realizing our responsibilities as the mothers of the race, cannot stand passively by. Powerless though we are politically, we call upon the Governments and Powers of our several countries to avert the threatened unparalleled disaster.

Women find themselves on the brink of the almost unbearable position of seeing all that they most reverence and treasure—the home, the family, the race—subjected not merely to risks, but to certain and extensive damage which they are powerless either to avert or assuage. Whatever its result, the conflict will leave mankind the poorer, will set back civilization, and will be a powerful check to the amelioration in the condition of the masses of the people, on which so much of the real welfare of the nations depends.

We women of twenty-six countries, having banded ourselves together in the International Woman Suffrage Alliance with the object of obtaining political means of sharing with men the power which shapes the fate of nations, appeal to you to leave untried no method of conciliation or arbitration for arranging international differences which may help to avert deluging half the civilized world in blood.

THE REAL BATTLEFIELD



Here the battle of life and death is fought to its bitter end.

This is the battle without hope.

No drums beating, trumpets sounding on this battlefield.

The man is away—sent, he knows not why, to be murdered.

The woman and the children are left, to fight against starvation and death. This is the REAL war, and millions are enrolled in it.

THEIR DESTINY

"To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow."

The New York Tribune

WAR HEADLINES.

Belgian Women Play Big Part.
Help State Feed Army.
Provide for Destitute Children.
Dry Tears and Take Arms.

France Calls Women to Harvest Crops.
Masculine Jobs in Paris Taken Over by Women.
Women Replace Men in the Factories.
Women Aviators Serve as French Scouts.

Women Serve as War Nurses.
Women Join Red Cross.
Mounted Corps of Women Nurses Follow Army.

The women of Europe were not consulted about this great war. But they bear an equal burden. They must sacrifice those they love. They must carry on the work of men and women at the same time. They must face death and disaster. Why then, should they be denied a voice in the councils of their countries?

Women of New York demand enfranchisement in 1915 if you would protect your country and your home from the horrors of war.

Women Workers and the Campaign

VOTES FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

There are 4,003,844 workers in New York State.

3,020,158 of the workers are men, armed with the ballot.

983,686 workers are unenfranchised women.

Workingmen in New York State were given the franchise in 1826. Since then there has been steady improvement in the conditions of labor and opportunity for the successful development of trade organizations.

Let 1915 mark the date when the working women of New York have equal opportunity with working men. Give them a share in making laws which they must obey.

TO-DAY when we are awakening to the fact that the perpetuity of republican institutions depends on the purification of the ballot, the civic training of voters, and the raising of voting to the plane of a solemn duty which a patriotic citizen neglects to his peril and to the peril of his children's children; in this day when we are striving for a renaissance of civic virtue;—can the modern organization of industry, assuming as it does free democratic government and the power and ability of the laboring classes to compel respect for their welfare, can this system be carried out if a large part of the laborers are to be voiceless in the public councils and powerless in their own defense?"

—W. E. B. DuBois.

WORKING women in America to-day need the ballot in general because of the need for education and development which they share with all human beings; but they need it especially and sorely because of the economic difficulties and perplexities that confront even the most favorably situated among them, not to mention the brutal oppression and rank injustice that of late, with alarming frequency, has descended upon many of the workers who are trying, through organization, to right industrial wrongs. In battling with these things working women without the ballot have one hand tied behind them.

Now the needs of working women are of vital interest to all suffragists, for we all want our ballot to use it for general righteousness and we need to understand the problems in which its help is wanted. We need to understand them now in order to be able to use our vote wisely when we gain it; we cannot afford to wait until the ballot is in our hands before we begin to prepare for its responsibilities. Already women voters, women of all classes standing side by side, have made a splendid record in their championship of the rights of the workers. And here lies the most fruitful field for future achievement. For of the problems confronting us the greatest is the problem of labor.

There are many people still, of course, who pronounce woman suffrage valueless because it does not cure all human ailments and cure them instantaneously. But we are not among those who put their faith in patent medicines. To us it is no matter for surprise or discouragement that evils, very grave sometimes, continue to exist for years even in places where women vote. We should not be faint-hearted, though some of the old evils lasted a century after the enfranchisement of women. For the problems with which the world is grappling to-day are no phantom terrors to be lightly vanquished. What if, after woman suffrage be gained, there must be many years of slow development and bitter struggle before right can largely triumph? Is that a reason for discrediting woman suffrage? A child must not fail to learn to walk on the ground that after it shall have learned it must take many steps.

Comparing labor laws and the enforcement of labor laws in the suffrage and non-suffrage States and remembering such instances as the stopping of massacre in the mining regions by the women voters of Colorado, we know that great practical good has already been accomplished by woman suffrage. But were there no such things to point to, we should still press on. For of woman suffrage we know this: It is not the whole, but it is an essential part of democracy; and the cure for the problems of labor is democracy, democracy, democracy, and more democracy.

SARAH RUSH PARKS.

AFTER THE VICTORY

The Shirtwaist Girls Since the Great Strike.

BY

PEARL ROSE, A SHIRTWAIST MAKER.

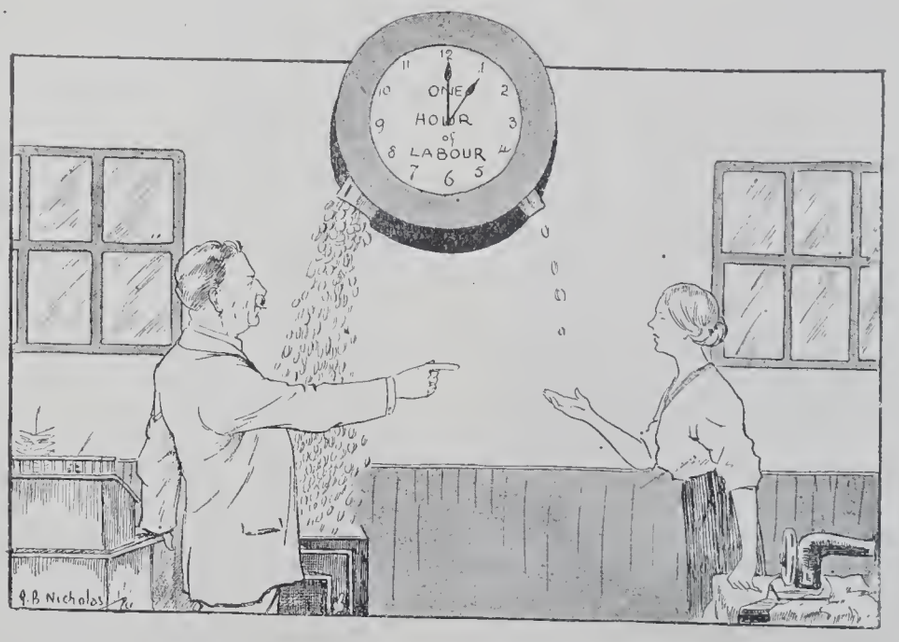
(UNTIL the vote is won women are cramped in struggling with industrial evils. But already they can participate in strikes and otherwise strengthen organized labor—a method of attack which will continue to be very important after they have the ballot. In the great ten weeks' shirtwaist strike, for instance, hundreds of outside women helped untiringly; thousands of girls from the shops fought bravely and suffered unflinchingly until an almost complete victory was won. Some of the outsiders who were interested in this strike have perhaps wondered since how permanent it has all proved, how much the girls have kept of all they fought for so hard. Here is the answer given by one of the girls. The experience she pictures—the difficulty the girls found in using their Union after they had gained it—is a universal one. All the women of the State will have a similar thing to face when the ballot becomes a reality instead of a dream, and we tackle the problem of using it well.)

THE more I think of our great shirtwaist strike of 1909 the more I realize what it meant. I could not see the importance of the strike at that time. I was young, only 17, and did not think very much about things, but felt rather the effects of my sufferings. I felt the long hours of toil consuming all that was in me, my strength, my mind, my energy, and made me unfit to do anything else but go to bed right after work. I knew that the factory was dirty and the air was close in it; and that the people for whom I worked were constantly cross and I had to stand all kinds of abuses.

It made me often wonder whether these people ever smile and talk kindly to anyone. I never saw them being pleasant. If we were week workers the foreman kept us working as fast as possible. On the other hand, were we piece workers, we rushed ourselves in order to make a subsistence wage. I knew that our wages were so small that we could not afford to take off a day when we were not well—thus many of us fainted at the machines while working.

One of the most torturing thoughts to me was the deprivation of the opportunity to study. My whole life I craved an education. I wanted to read and learn something from the wonderful books. I wanted to know about the good people that wrote them. Now I saw all opportunity for me to study was lost because the hours of work were so long and my wages so small that I could never have the time nor the money to obtain an education. The thought of all these things caused me unspeakable sufferings. It made me often cry at my work and broke me down physically. The only liberator from these sufferings seemed to me death. I did not think that there may be another way of improving life.

Finally the general strike broke out. I walked out with the other girls. During the strike I had a rather hard time. I was arrested, though I did not do anything against the law, and sent to Blackwell's Island for five days. The prison was a dreadful place to be in. It was cold and dark. The food was more fit for cattle to be given than to human beings. I was locked up in one cell with one striker and four prostitutes.



The Common Cause

Employer (Skirt-maker) to Employee: Here, there's too much coming out your side

I had such little experience in my life that I did not know until then what a real prostitute was. I felt terrible when I was torn away from my mother. I was never away from her yet. How I longed to see her!

You see, the prison was a pretty bad place, but the thought that we were going to win the strike overbalanced me, and I did not feel discouraged with my prison hardships, though I was almost at the verge of collapse from starvation. Furthermore, I knew that the prison life was going to last only five days, while if the strike was won I thought we will improve our conditions for the whole life-time. I did not realize that even if we won the strike another hard time would be on its way to come.

Well, we won the strike. We got a nine-hour day, instead of ten, and sometimes longer than ten. We were going to work Saturday till four o'clock instead of till five. We also got a 10 per cent. increase in wages. This meant a great deal to us, but it did not satisfy us because you know that a fifty-four-hour week is still a long time for hard work; and the increase in wages did not amount to very much, for our wages had been very, very small before.

All of us were rather young and we expected more than what we got. We thought with the winning of the strike that all the suffering will be abolished. We thought that it was time already for a better life to come. You see we expected much more than what we could have gotten under the circumstances. We did not realize that that was our first great struggle and that nothing grows up at once, that it must take time for the fruit to ripen before we can eat it.

Furthermore we soon found that we were losing what we had gained, even. The bosses yielded because they must, but they intended stealing everything back as soon as they could. First, they thought to make the Union weak. They began secretly to blacklist all our most active members and to go back on their other promises quietly a little bit at a time. We did not know at first how to do. Some of us grew discouraged and thought the Union will go to pieces and that all the suffering of the strike will come to nothing finally.

Well, our Union was in rather weak stage then. But as you will remember we had another strike in 1913. No, the work of the first strike was not lost. It was a lesson to us. We realized that we must be organized in order to secure our rights, because we saw from experience that we lost the little we gained if our Union got weak. The manufacturers also realized that we had our lesson already and that we knew our business better than before. We struck but a few days. There were almost no arrests at all. The strike was settled. This time we got a fifty hour week—that is, a nine hour day and Saturday till one o'clock. We also got minimum wage of 30 cents an hour. But of course we spend time in waiting and there is never enough work to keep everybody busy all the time. We won this rate for piece work, though. And what we got this time we keep because our Union is strong.

I suppose many of you know how poorly we were protected from fire in factories. You can draw your inference from the hundred and forty-six girls who were killed in the Triangle fire. That was after the first strike. Well, our Union got means to protect our lives from fire also. We have a right to demand fire-proof buildings and to have fire drills. We also know where our fire-escapes are. Before the strike many of us did not know.

Furthermore, unionism has changed the spirit of the workers entirely. Before we had our Union we were afraid to speak up for each other. Now if one is mistreated we all stand by that one. Not long ago my boss began giving the easy work, at which most money could be made, to some few favorites, and the hard work to others. He did not do this because those girls did that work best, for they did not, but to make us jealous and quarrel and fall apart. I was one of the favored girls. But we would not stand for that. We got together and made him divide the work fairly. Yes, we know that the welfare of one means the welfare of all and that we must stand together.

Our Union has shortened the hours, raised our wages, secured for us fire protection and sanitary shops. Unionism put in us the spirit of men and women instead of that of slaves. You can see how much the Union has done for us already and it will do still more. But even now there is little opportunity for us to get education. I do study in the evenings, which I could not if the hours were as they used to be, but I am very tired and it is very difficult. We earn now much more than before, but it is only about enough to keep us going, for you know how high the products of life are. You can imagine how much money we can save since many of our girls cannot afford to have a week's vacation. This summer I am going to be one of those few comparatively rich girls. I am going away from the hot, suffocating city for one week.

Oh, how hard it is for me to keep down the constant struggle for more life, for more light, for more education. How terrible it is to suppress within me the voice which says: "Give me more light!"

"NOWADAYS few men of the first rank, few men indeed, aside from cheap dealers in paradoxes, deny woman's right to as good an education as any man can obtain. We marvel that our predecessors a century or even half a century ago should have failed to see this. Half a century or a century hence our successors will marvel as greatly that we failed to see the indefensibility of denying to woman the other rights necessary to put her on a footing of complete equality with man."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT in The Outlook.

Organized Labor Demands Equal Suffrage

THE National Women's Trade Union League in convention adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Whereas, The most costly production of any nation, and its most valuable asset, is its output of men and women and the industrial conditions under which over 8,000,000 girls and women are forced to work are an individual and social menace and,

Whereas, Working women as an unenfranchised class are continually used to lower the wage standards of men and, as, during the recent uprising of working women to better their economic conditions it has been conclusively demonstrated that the political powers of the employers are persistently used so as to defeat the organized efforts of the unenfranchised class and,

Whereas, A group of women of leisure, who by accident of birth have led sheltered and protected lives and know nothing of the dangers and hardships confronting the working women, and who never through experience have had to face the misery that low wages and long hours produce, are carrying on an active campaign of propaganda to defeat the efforts of working women to obtain this essential instrument of their industrial freedom and,

Whereas, Every thinking working woman realizes her individual and social responsibility toward controlling these conditions for herself, her fellow workers and the coming generation and wants the power the ballot will give her and her fellow workers, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Women's Trade Union League of America in convention assembled, representing the organized working women of America, hereby solemnly protest against the active opposition of these women of leisure, who persist in selfishly obstructing the efforts of the organized working women to obtain full citizenship, thereby making the struggle for the protection of the working people's homes immeasureably more difficult; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all anti-suffrage headquarters, the press, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, *The Woman's Journal* and the International Suffrage Alliance.

WAGES AND BALLOTS.

EXPERTS say that a woman cannot support herself in our cities upon less than $8.00 a week and this is barely a living wage.

A wage investigation in New York State has disclosed the fact that *more than half* the women investigated earn *less* than $8.00 a week.

It has been estimated that at least 150,000 women in factories and stores earn less than a living wage.

Of 15,000 women and girls in the candy, paper-box and shirt trades, 4,000 receive *less than* $5.00 for a busy week and more than 8,000 received less than $6.50.

It has been estimated that one-half of the women employed in stores earn less than $7.50 a week.

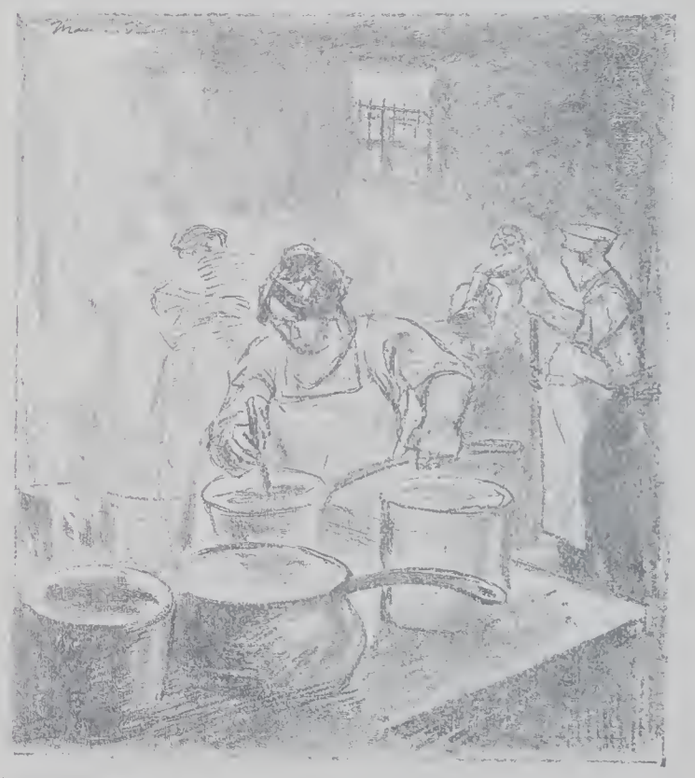
Thousands of able-bodied, intelligent working women in this State cannot make a living wage, no matter how hard they work.

Nine States have already established a minimum wage for workers. They are: *Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado, Utah,* Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska.

Note that *five* of these States are free States where women are enfranchised.

The women of New York demand the ballot to insure for workers: A living wage, an eight-hour day, safe and sanitary workshops and successful trade organizations.

There are 322,969 women employed in domestic service in New York State. This does not include the thousands of women who work at home without wages.



Drawn by Maurice Becker *Courtesy of The Masses*

Sojourners at the Oceanside Hotel Report a Cool Summer

Women workers in hotel kitchens do not receive the protection of the ten-hour law or the fifty-four-hours-a-week law. They are often compelled to work ninety-eight hours a week in vilely unsanitary surroundings with no ventilation.

THE REAL INVASION OF THE HOME.

NEW YORK makes it legal for thousands of women to work in home industries, selling their lives for a mere pittance.

The law permits the manufacture of 41 articles in tenement houses, providing they are licensed. The law says nothing whatever about the one and two-family houses which have been changed into factories in up-State towns and cities.

Investigators found one woman who averaged twelve hours a day of work and earned, with the help of a six-year-old child, 84 cents a day. Hundreds of women carding hooks and eyes averaged 17 cents a day. Women who worked from 9 to 11 hours daily in one industry could earn only from $3.50 to $3.90 a week.

Much of this work is done in crowded, dirty and unsanitary rooms where men, women and children labor together without regard to their own health or the safety of the public which buy the articles.

Enfranchised women will demand the abolition of home work which turns the home into a sweatshop, saves money for manufacturers and ruins the health and happiness of the family.

A NATIONAL CHILD LABOR BILL.

The House Committee on Labor has voted to report favorably, with certain minor amendments, on the Palmer-Owen bill prohibiting interstate commerce in the products of child labor.

This measure is said to be the most effective child labor bill ever presented to Congress. It prohibits the shipping in interstate commerce of goods in the production of which children under fourteen have been employed in factories, or under sixteen in mines or quarries, or in the production of which children under sixteen have worked more than eight hours a day.

The National Child Labor Committee and many other organizations, among them the American Medical Association, are working for the measure. Every suffragist who believes in equal rights for children should support this bill.

WOMEN AND THE STARS.

"It's all right to sing about women and the stars," said Rose Schneiderman in her speech following the one given by the Duchess of Marlborough at the Belmont luncheon in Newport, "but poetry, cleanliness, courage and decency are pretty hard to maintain at $6.00 a week.

"You don't find men sitting down and making their coats in the evening," she said sharply, looking at her suffrage sisters. "Yet men expect working girls to sit down after a hard day's work, and stitch their own garments. And you don't find men spending their evenings washing out the inevitable to-morrow's shirt waist."

Then to the anti-suffragists who were present she made a plea for industrial democracy and for the enfranchisement of the working woman when the question comes up to the voters of New York in November, 1915.

NEW YORK NEEDS WOMEN CITIZENS.

According to the Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, there are some forty thousand children in New York City who have obtained their "working papers," but are not to be found in regular occupations. This means that these children are running about without training and without restraint at the most impressionable time of their lives.

Another four thousand children live under most unsanitary and generally overcrowded conditions without any chance for schooling and with poor chance for decency. These are the children of the longshoremen who live on barges.

There are thousands of women who have to work to support their children and sometimes their husbands, as well as doing all the regular work necessary to keep a home together. One child-wife gave evidence before the Industrial Relations Commission. She is 14 and she works for the support of her baby, her husband, and the partial support of her father. This wife could hardly be said to be "protected." In view of facts like these no one can doubt that New York needs the help of its women citizens.

THE BALLOT AND CHILD LABOR

THE *Antis* say that the laws of New York protect children. The *census* say that 30,357 boys and 25,737 girls between the ages of 10 and 14 are earning money in New York State. Of these 3,600 boys and 1,252 girls are under 13.

Women demand the protection of children when they make and help to enforce laws. They know that "child labor means fitting the race for the junk heap."

Courtesy National Child Labor Committee

THE VOTELESS WORKER.

BY

SARAH RUSH PARKS.

"THEORETICALLY it's a disadvantage" people sometimes admit, "to be unenfranchised. But practically now, what good would the vote do working women?" Much of the good is general, intangible even—there all right but difficult to lay one's hands on. Concrete cases, however, are continually occurring to show that, entirely aside from the difficulty which unenfranchised women meet in getting laws they want, is another thing—the scant respect authorities inevitably feel for the rights of those who cannot back their rights with a vote.

Recently, for instance, one of the finest young unions in this city came near being crushed because of the political helplessness of its members. Few trades need organization worse than department stores, where with a low wage, heavy fines, stylish clothes required, much unpaid overtime and endless opportunity for illicitly increasing income, the average girl lives on a very narrow margin, subject to great physical and mental strain and to many temptations. Unionizing has proved very difficult, however, largely because of the opposition of employers, who systematically discharge union members whenever discovered and who have an elaborate spy system through which they obtain information.

But within the past eighteen months a vigorous union has finally sprung up. By carefully investigating all applicants, having a secret meeting place, constantly changed, and a secret correspondence membership with names unknown even to union members, this organization has succeeded largely in protecting itself from the blacklist. Though not yet strong enough to raise wages the Union has already proved itself invaluable by making effective several important and hitherto unenforced laws and by bringing about much additonal legislation such as the extension of the fifty-four hour week to mercantile establishments—before the Union existed the hours of women in department stores were unregulated in this State by any law. So formidable, indeed, does the Union seem that many stores have made numerous minor improvements,—lest worst befall them.

But they also have plotted to crush the Union. Finding the blacklist unsuccessful they attempted, this spring, to use the police. A peaceful, legal street-meeting was broken up; two speakers were arrested, and, in defiance of the law, not merely fined $10 each, but informed by the magistrate that they had no business holding meetings near department stores trying to make the employees discontented. On the heels of this trial, which was attended in force by representatives of store-owners, came the decision of the chief of police not to allow the Union to hold any more street-meetings; it was suggested that meetings be held in parks. Since meetings in parks would be useless in trying to organize clerks, and since innumerable other organizations were using the streets at will, the situation was clear.

It was also serious. Street-meetings held near department stores at the hour of closing are the Union's one effective means of gaining members, since, for fear of spies, members dare not personally discuss organization with fellow clerks. The Union has always been noticeably reasonable in its aims and law-abiding in its methods. It had a right to use the streets. But what did the police care for rights? The employers had political influence; whereas the Union (in spite of its having some men members) seemed to the police a set of helpless women. Ultimately influential men were found to make an effective protest; the police decision

ALWAYS A STORM ON THIS OCEAN

Let the wise man tell us how women, compelled to work under every disadvantage, can escape these sharks.

The woman, we are told, is not fit to vote. And the sharks that get her money, and often get HER, vote and control her.

A woman without the vote is like a ship without a rudder. She must go whither the winds of hard fortune choose to send her.

—*The Evening Journal.*

was reversed; the meetings were resumed. But for a while political helplessness was a serious handicap to these girls, threatening to prove fatal to their organization.

When all is said, isn't the possession of that civic weapon, the ballot, the best protection for civic rights?

Another instance of the way women in industry are often handicapped is the case of a telegrapher in this city blacklisted since 1907. It involves much tragedy,—finding the work one likes, becoming efficient in it, and then because one stands by principle and one's fellows in a crisis, to have to renounce it permanently, never to find as congenial work again.

Were this girl less spirited she would have regained her job long ago by tearing up her union card, to rejoin the organization secretly later. Hundreds of men and women telegraphers have done this. But if, with all her spirit, she were but a man, she would have become a newspaper telegrapher. Many blacklisted men did, for the newspaper telegraphers are unionized. An exceptional telegrapher, she could learn newspaper work easily. But newspaper work is reserved for men. Not that women can't do it; the one woman newspaper telegrapher in New York, hired in an emergency, has proved expert. But the prejudice against employing women is so strong that this young woman could not break through. Such handicaps tend to make women, though they did not succeed in making this girl, less brave and independent in organizing.

In this case, of course, the possession of a vote would not help directly. But the trouble here is the general artificial inequality between men and women,—the refusing women things because they are women. Of this, disenfranchisement is a part. When we gain the vote the outside walls go down; the destruction of other artificial barriers follows.

All women need equality with men. But working women must have civic and industrial equality unless, weak, miserable and exploited themselves; they are to be heavy clogs on the wheels, holding the world back from progress.

PROGRESS IN NEW YORK

1800—No married woman in the State could hold any property or make a will. No woman could go to college. No woman could enter any trade, industry or profession outside the home.

1821—The first female seminary was opened at Troy by Emma Willard. That a girl should study Latin or geometry was considered ridiculous.

1848—New York first gave married women the right to hold and control their own property. The first convention to consider the rights of women was called at Seneca Falls by Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Starton and Mary Ann McClintock.

1849—The first woman to graduate in medicine took a degree from the medical college in Geneva, N. Y. Her name was Elizabeth Blackwell. She had been refused the right to study in ten different Colleges of Medicine. The people of Geneva thought her either wicked or insane. She was not admitted to lodgings in New York City, where she began her practice, because people thought she was not respectable, and so she was obliged to buy a house in which to have an office. (To-day there are 7,387 women physicians in the United States.)

1853—The first woman was ordained as pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church in South Butler, N. Y. Her name was Antoinette Brown Blackwell. While she excelled in her work as a student, her name was not mentioned in the list of graduates, and she was not presented with her degree until fifty years had passed. She was appointed a delegate to the first World's Temperance Convention held in New York City. Horace Greeley reported the convention as follows in the *New York Tribune*:

"The first World's Temperance Convention has been held.

"The first day was spent in keeping a woman out.

"The second day they gagged her.

"The third day they did put her out.

"This ended the first World's Temperance Convention."

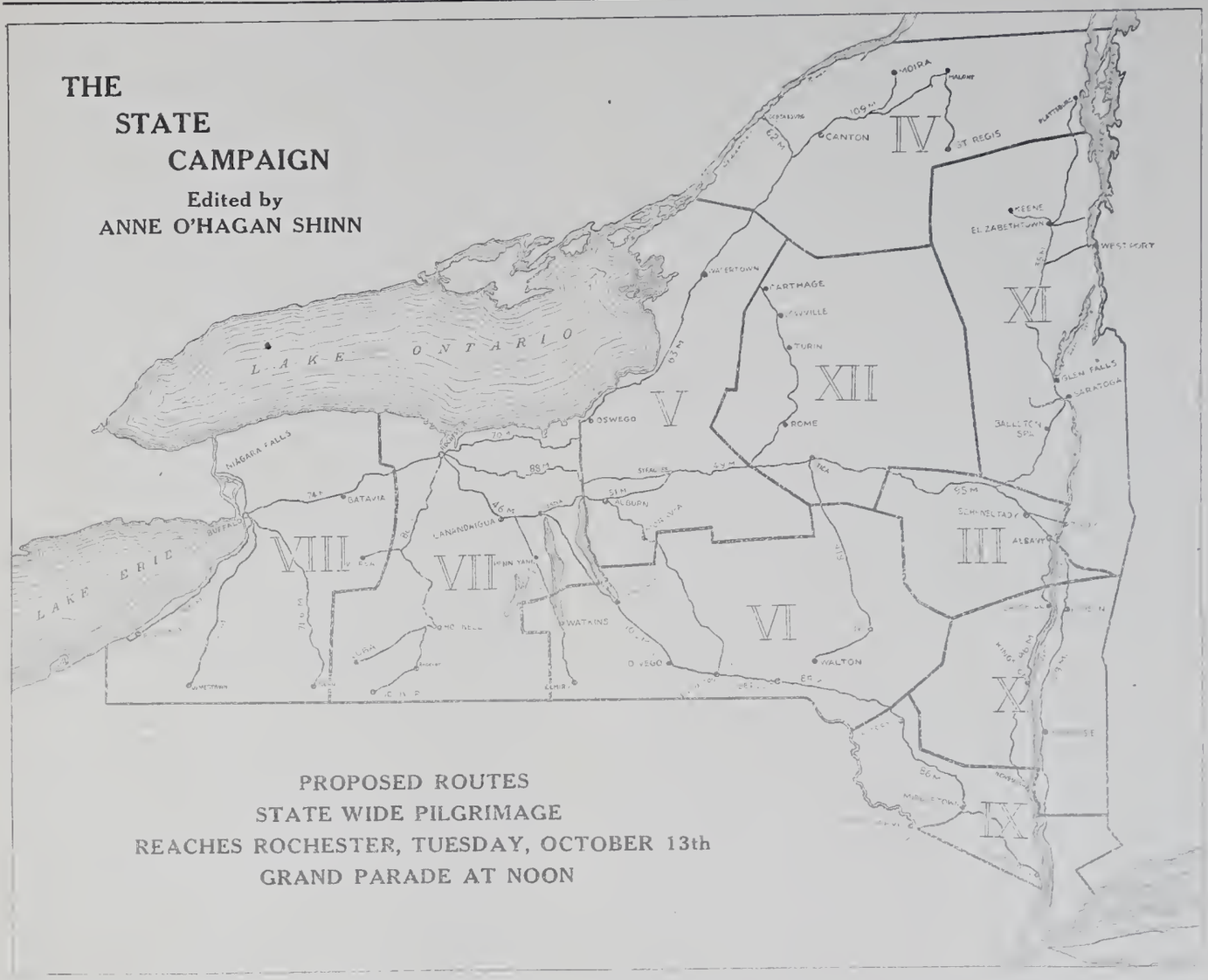
1867—New York granted women the power to make a will.

1880—School Suffrage was granted to women of New York in country districts.

1901—New York granted Tax Suffrage to women in towns and villages. (As soon as these towns and villages become third class cities the right of suffrage is withdrawn.)

1913—New York's Legislature reported favorably on the Suffrage Bill.

1915—New York will vote on the Amendment to the Constitution in November striking from it the word "male," at which time the women of the Empire State will be enfranchised and New York will take her place in the vanguard of progress. Victory 1915!



The number of meetings held throughout New York is so great and is so constantly increasing, that it would be impossible even to enumerate them all. It has therefore seemed best to embody local details in general articles covering the chief suffrage activities of the State for the month.

ON TO ROCHESTER.

THE most important event in the near future for New York suffragists is the State Convention to be held in Rochester the week of October 12th.

This will be the last State Convention to be held before the suffrage question goes to the voters of the State, and judging from the interest and enthusiasm already shown, it will be the largest and most inspiring one we have ever held.

Plans have been laid to make it the occasion of an outdoor campaign completely covering the State, never before equalled in this or any other State. To this end, every suffragist is urged to make her plans now to join in this demonstration.

During the first two weeks of October in every town, in every county, we want open air meetings. Every Assembly District Leader should arrange completely to cover her district in a whirlwind campaign that will bring woman suffrage to the attention of every man and woman in her district. No matter how many open air meetings you have held during the summer, we urge you to hold others then. The very fact that every county in the State is joining in these demonstrations will help the weaker and more timid ones.

Get as many suffragists as possible who have motor cars or carriages to help at this time. Decorate the cars and have a procession from one town to the next. Sometimes a car will be lent only for one town and one meeting; sometimes it can go on to the next town and help swell the procession there; perhaps a car or two can continue the trip through the State.

To get the best results, both in advertising suffrage and in drawing audiences to the open air meetings, the coming of the suffragists should be announced beforehand in every way possible, both by newspapers and posters; a band, or even a cornet or drum will help attract a crowd.

Your meeting need not be long, but if possible choose the hour when the men come to the Post Office for their mail, when they have time to loaf a bit. A sign in one of the automobiles announcing the open air meeting is a good thing. A notice put up in the village Post Office will help. At the end of the campaign in your district, try and send at least one car with your Assembly District banner flying, with the procession through to Rochester. There are 150 Assembly Districts in the State. If only 150 cars make the trip over the routes laid out, the effect will be enormous.

Don't fail to take up a collection at every meeting and to have the resolution passed.

The trip from New York City to Rochester is the longest one, and has been planned to take four or five days.

Many districts are planning to post the route through their county with the Roadside Posters. If this suggestion were carried out and every one of the routes were carefully posted a fine bit of advertising would be accomplished.

The effect on every city through which this pilgrimage passes, and on Rochester itself of the arrival of a hundred, or a hundred and fifty, cars can hardly be over-estimated. The parade of the automobiles into the city of Rochester is scheduled for noon on October 13th, ending with open air meetings in each ward in the city. That evening a pageant-parade is planned which will march, headed by a brass band, through the principal streets of the city into Convention Hall. One of the features of this mass meeting will be a large chorus of 700 which will lead in the singing of the "Woman's America," the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, and Ethel Smythe's wonderful *Marching Song of the Women*.

On Wednesday evening, the 14th, a reception will be given in the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Building. It is only recently that the president of the University, an anti-suffragist, has been willing that this Memorial Hall should be used in this way.

Thursday evening, Convention Hall has been taken for another mass meeting when the speakers will be well known women who are giving their lives to the service of humanity. Those who have already promised to speak are Julia Lathrop, the head of the Children's Bureau in Washington; Mary Bartelme, assistant judge in the Children's Court in Chicago, the only woman in such a position, and Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commissioners of Corrections, whose home was in Rochester.

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.

OUT-OF-DOOR PROPAGANDA.

IT is a cheerful thought that the work of the suffragist, like that of nature, goes forward most prosperously and rapidly in the summer. It seems to ally the Cause to the other great, kindly irersistible forces of the universe, to realize that for it, as for them, the golden days, the days of full air, of energies expanding and blossoming in the open, are the days of most directly successful effort.

If, after the outdoor work done this season by the suffrage organizations of the State, working through and with the Empire State Campaign Committee, the tiniest hamlet contains a citizen, male or female, who does not know that the women of New York are working for that form of justice and freedom which is expressed in the suffrage, it is the writer's opinion that such unfortunate citizen must be a blind deaf mute. Automobiles have sought out not only the main traveled roads, but the side paths and the by-ways and have waved their golden banners beside fields and pastures. Farmers' picnics, those sociable, neighborly breathing-spaces between planting time and harvest, have been visited by the indefatigable workers for the ballot. At over a hundred county fairs the Votes for Women booth has been one of the most interesting features of the show. Church picnics have been invaded—and have been generally found hospitable. Suffragists have held suffrage garden parties in the grounds of their summer homes; canvassing of the country districts, a difficult matter in our long frost or slush-bound winters, has gone merrily forward. Chautauquas have been the scene of suffrage propaganda work. In short, as has been said, it seems almost impossible that any New Yorker can remain in ignorance of the hopes and plans of the women of the State for 1915; but if, by any chance, such a person does exist, his deficiency of information will be repaired early in October, when the great "trek" to the annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association at Rochester will begin, and when from every hamlet, town and city, the delegates and visitors will set forth in decorated cars.

Cayuga County has seen a great deal of this open-air activity during the summer. Mrs. William Shoemaker has given a lawn party at her home in Oakwood, Miss Isabel Howland one at her home in Sherwood; lanterns and banners made the grounds of both places gay; speakers' platforms were built under the trees, bands marched through the driveways and a general sense of outdoor enthusiasm and gayety prevailed. In Fair Haven, speeches on the village green have been well received; a big Roman Catholic picnic at Sherwood listened to suffrage addresses from Miss Howland, Miss Harriet May Mills and others. In the towns, street meetings have been frequent, especially in the mill districts at noon or at closing time.

Keene Valley has also been active in outdoor work. From Elizabethtown come reports of street parades in the villages, of speeches from the steps of the village apothecaries' shops at which the summer colony's automobiles and the farmers' wagons and carry-alls mingled in good fellowship.

On Long Island outdoor work has been active. In Huntington where for three years there has been an active organization, the season opened auspiciously with the club taking a prominent part in the "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebration. In this the suffrage float representing the Liberty Bell of Philadelphia attracted much attention with its inscription: "It Shall Ring for Women, Too."

Utica suffragists made the most of the city's Old Home Week. They opened a tea room at their headquarters and served sandwiches, ice cream and cake to the advantage of their treasury, while dealing out suffrage information and literature. They sent delegates armed with literature to the grange convention at Sylvan Beach. The Twelfth Campaign District will also be active at the State Fair in Syracuse on September 3rd.

"CANVASSING" AS A SUMMER PASTIME.

CANVASSING has continued to be one of the most popular summer sports of the suffragists, who regard it as a physical exercise superior to golf and tennis and as a mental refreshment transcending in value a whole shelf of summer novels. At Nassau, on Long Island, a canvassing day was appointed when five cars full of workers went forth to lure the shy signature from the citizen. From the Port Washington *News* comes an account of a canvassing day in the Third Election District, which must have been more exhilirating for the participants than the International Tennis match or any other Long Island summer "event." Four automobiles carried the ten or twelve workers systematically over the district, until every adult member of the community about Hempstead and Sea Cliff had been interviewed and asked to sign a yellow slip stating his or her position in regard to suffrage.

"The results," says the Port Washington *News*, "were decidedly gratifying to the canvassers. One automobile load starting at 11 o'clock, came back at 12.30 to a sandwich lunch at the Library Barn, reporting eighty-seven signatures for the cause. Before the day was ended over 300 people had signed in favor and thirty more had asked to have literature sent them on the subject. The only opposition or indifference was found in the Sands Point portion of the district. There twelve of the households sent the slips back unsigned, saying "not interested." But with 437 names already registered as favoring suffrage, of which 226 are men, the canvassers feel that the Third District will vote for it when it comes before the people in November, 1915.

"Mrs. Perry, assistant captain of the district, who has been busily getting signatures to two petitions of enrolled Democratic and Republican voters, reports having found the greatest interest and enthusiasm. The petitions are already signed with the names of sixty of the best known business men of the town, conservative men who a year ago, before they realized what their wives wanted the ballot for, would have treated a suffrage petition as a joke. Now they see that the women are in earnest."

To another of the Long Island papers, Mrs. Sammis,

the active leader of the Second Suffolk County District, contributes a little sketch on backwoods canvassing.

"The suffragist," she writes, "stopped at the door of the blacksmith's shop and politely offered the man some literature. He said: 'Be you one of them "Votes-for-Women" women? You needn't leave any tracts here. Why, do you know, I didn't vote at all at the last election, just because woman suffrage was in every party platform. I stayed home! The idea! What's the world a-coming to? Women voting! Why, a man won't be boss in his own home any more and women ain't capable of voting. What do they know about politics? They hain't got the brains to vote. Their place is to stay home and cook vittels for men!'

"The next house was a quarter of a mile beyond. It was a pretty, prosperous-looking home. Upon the porch sat a young mother with her two babies. Through the open kitchen door one caught glimpses of a busy 'colored lady.'

"'You must excuse my appearance; we've been out in the field all the morning,' the young mother apologized to the suffragist, who wondered why excuse was needed for such an artist's dream of a Madonna, with her children.

"'Do I believe in suffrage? Indeed I do!' she said in reply to questions. 'I've believed in it ever since I studied American History at school, and Joe does, too.' Then putting her hands to her mouth, to form a trumpet, she called out to her young husband, who was plowing in the field, beyond the blooming apple orchard.

"'Say—Joe—do you believe in Votes-for-Women?' A big, hearty, frank voice called back: 'I sure do; give me one of the yellow slips to sign.'

"There was a proud and happy light in the young wife's face as she said to her guest: 'My husband is the right kind. He's just as good and honest and just as can be, to everyone.'

"That gave the suffragist courage for anything. The blacksmith and his creed were forgotten, but this 'vision splendid' of the coming day typified by these vigorous, whole-souled, American young people would remain. Always she would hear the echo of the clear, honest, young voices—'Say—Joe—Do you believe in Votes-for-Women?' 'I sure do!'"

"SUFFRAGE" AND THE "PARTIES."

ELSEWHERE in this issue is the story told by the country canvasser for suffrage of a citizen who could not bring himself to vote at all at the last election owing to his invincible antagonism to the parties which had put suffrage planks in their platforms and the difficulty of finding any parties which had not! His lot will be increasingly harder, if the reports from most of the county political conventions so far held may be regarded as significant. Wayne, Orange, Steuben and Wyoming counties have all held their Republican conventions, and all declared in favor of woman suffrage. At the Wayne convention, Miss Helen Todd, of the enfranchised state of California, and a delegation of women from Lyons were permitted to present the question to the convention. After they had been heard ex-Senator Thomas Robinson, of Clyde, presented the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, We believe that the time has come to enfranchise the women of New York State, therefore

"*Resolved,* That the Republican County Convention of Wayne county reaffirms its belief in votes for women, renews its party pledges of 1912 to refer woman suffrage to the voters, pledges the party to stand in the constitutional convention for submitting a constitution embodying woman suffrage and agrees to support the Woman Suffrage Bill through all its stages."

Ex-Senator Frederick W. Griffith, of Palmyra, opposed the adoption of the resolution, which was nevertheless carried by a vote of forty-two to fourteen.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND is fairly teeming with suffrage this summer. A year ago, even six months ago, there were only a few organizations in Nassau and Suffolk counties. Today, nearly every village on both the north and south shores has a club, and nearly every Election District has its captain and a committee of active workers.

The Bellport Club, organized only in June, under the direction of Mrs. George Kraemer, president, and Miss Frances Rabitte, vice-president, has conducted a record-breaking activity. A large, vacant store at the Four Corners was given to them for headquarters, and the windows decorated so that every passerby was forced to stop and read. They began with two open air meetings held in front of the Post Office, to which almost the entire village came. The next week they held a Suffrage Tea and the next a successful sale, "pure food made by suffragists." The week following, a "Votes for Women" ball drew a large crowd to Nearthebay Play House, lent by Mrs. Frederick Edey, and they will close the summer season with a rummage sale. A good sum of money has gone into the District treasury as a result of these activities.

Patchogue has held a series of open air meetings on Saturday nights at which crowds have always gathered; where as, meetings held indoors rarely draw any number of voters, those whom it is most necessary to reach.

Port Jefferson, under the leadership of Mrs. Frank Bonelli, has had an open air meeting at which Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mr. Frederick Schaeffler spoke.

West Hampton Beach, Brookhaven, Northport, Lindenhurst and Amityville and Smithtown have also had big meetings, West Hampton Beach having opened headquarters.

The Second Assembly District, under Mrs. Edgar A. Sammis and Mrs. Oliver, has done particularly good work in open air meetings and in interviewing politicians.

Nassau county, under Miss Lewis, has been making a record with canvassing. A band of eight or ten workers have helped with canvassing days in Port Washington, Hempstead and Sea Cliff, visiting every house in each district. One automobile load started at 11 o'clock and came back at 12.30 to a sandwich luncheon to report eighty-seven signatures.

Port Washington is holding a series of Friday evening meetings on the public dock.

HIGHLY INTELLIGENT ELECTION INSPECTORS.

MRS F. G. PADDOCK, the chairman of the Fourth Campaign District, reports a happening in Malone of the kind which sheds an illuminating light upon the instinctive political knowledge and efficiency of the voting sex—the present voting sex. A special village vote was held on appropriations. Two of the suffrage club members went to the polls, and announced themselves as tax-payers ready to exercise their privilege of voting on appropriations. The inspectors denied their right. The ladies, one of whom was Mme. Putnam, aunt of Gov. Johnson, of California, quoted the law. The men in charge finally telephoned to six lawyers before they were persuaded that the tax-paying women had the right they claimed.

COVERING COUNTY FAIRS.

FOR years past it has been recognized that one of the best possible opportunities to reach the rural population on which we must depend for success is through the Fairs held during August and September. Under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Roxana Burrows this work has been going on for years, but never until this year has it been possible to make sure that every fair

in the State was covered. At 102 fairs in as many different towns a booth or a tent has been secured as Headquarters, from which speaking and general propaganda work are being carried on. The services of most of the organizers are being enlisted for this work to aid and direct local workers. Many thousands of flyers are being distributed, many enrollments taken and attractive supplies sold. Seventy-five thousand drinking cups with "Drink to the Success of Votes for Women in 1915" are being given away as souvenirs.

As usual, the State Fair at Syracuse, where there is an attendance of ten thousand visitors a day, is under the direction of Miss Isabel Howland, who has the assistance of Harriet May Mills as well as many other suffragists.

Field Day at Amenia, in Dutchess County, which attracts a large crowd of country dwellers, had a suffrage debate on its program between Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mr. Gilbert Tucker, of Albany, besides speaking from automobiles. The anti-suffrage speech provoked both men and women in the audience to heated replies.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

From Walton comes a paragraph of gratitude to Miss Alice Chittenden, the anti-speaker. Miss Chittenden recently addressed a meeting of twenty persons there; at the beginning of her speech there were ten enrolled suffragists and ten convinced antis. At the close, there were eleven enrolled suffragists and nine antis.

At Northport, Long Island, the Civic and Suffrage League held a successful meeting on July 31, at which Mrs. Brown, the State president, spoke, and many enrollments were obtained.

At Port Washington, Long Island, the town authorities have lighted a dock, at which open air evening suffrage meetings, as well as other public meetings, have been held. Mrs. Brown was one of the speakers at a successful meeting there, in regard to which the Port Washington *News* said naively: "If she had been speaking in a public hall, the audience would have been made up of already convinced suffragists, for antis and indifferents don't want to be seen in such a gathering. But an open-air meeting really gives indifferents a chance to find out what suffrage means."

From Tully, where a Chautauqua was held from August 7 to August 23, August 14th was set apart as suffrage day, with Miss Harriet May Mills as speaker.

From Delhi comes a report of a successful presentation of the Mikado by the Equal Suffrage Club.

Buffalo has sent out to the smaller towns in Erie county automobile canvassing parties. In the larger towns street meetings have been held. In the city itself each ward will be thoroughly canvassed by autumn.

In Niagara and Genesee counties, Miss Alice Pierson and Miss Emma Loughlin have been conducting county campaigns. Miss Hawthorne has been at work in *Orleans* county and Mrs. Shuler in *Niagara, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus* and *Erie* counties.

SUGGESTIONS.

In Alleghany county the suffragists are preparing a cook book to raise money—and incidentally to demonstrate that suffragists are frequently good cooks!

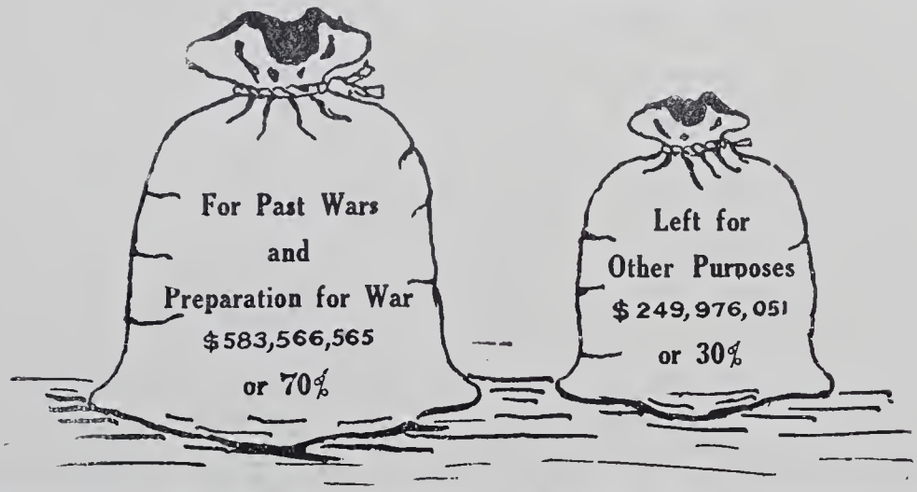
The St. Regis Falls Suffrage Club sold ice cream on circus day, clearing $13.00 for the campaign fund, and obtaining 317 enrollments.

From up State comes these window suggestions: "We find that one or more dolls in the window will always attract attention; for example, during the Knights Templar convention we had a large doll dressed in the K. T. uniform, except for black skirt instead or trousers. The art posters are beautiful decorations. One rather large printed sign on the window "Hasn't *your* wife brains enough to vote?" has attracted considerable attention. For the dentists' national convention, we have a large sign made with a set of teeth and a doll in nurse's costume. "Votes for Women" on the teeth and the sentences: Dentists! Let Us Assist You

To Fill the Demands of Justice.
To Prevent Decay of Civic Morals.
To Clean the Political Slate.
To Extract the Nerve of the Professional Grafters.

Delegates and friends desiring reservations made for the Convention are requested to write Mrs. Alice Clement, 56 Clinton Avenue, S. Rochester, as early as possible, stating their requirements and the price they wish to pay.

UNCLE SAM'S HOUSEKEEPING



ORDINARY INCOME OF THE U. S. FOR 1914, $833,542,116

By paying direct and indirect taxes both men and women of the United States help to fill Uncle Sam's money bags.

Look how the money is spent.

Of every $100 he spends $70 on maintaining the Army and Navy, in paying old war debts or military pensions.

The expenses of paying for past wars, and of preparing for war, cost each individual living in the United States $5.50 a year.

The yearly cost of maintaining the U. S. Army and Navy each year is greater than the endowments of all the universities of the world.

The Campaign in the City

Edited by ADALINE W. STERLING

POLITICAL WORK

THE activity of the Woman Suffrage Party the past month has shown the most astute, water-tight piece of work that the organization has ever accomplished.

On August 6th a detail of suffragists was on duty at every Republican Club in Greater New York where informal primaries were held to elect delegates to the unofficial Republican Convention at Saratoga. With one solitary exception the visitors were cordially received, were provided with comfortable chairs at vantage points where they could hand to each incoming voter a specially printed leaflet. The one solitary exception was the cluhhouse in East 101st Street, which was not hospitably inclined. This proved, however, no hindrance, for the workers stood in relays on the sidewalk and gave out literature. From three to nine o'clock two hundred workers were on duty throughout the city, and much quiet propaganda work was done in addition to handing out the official leaflet, as the amazing number of enrollments secured bore convincing testimony; in some districts the majority of the men who voted signed the yellow slips.

As the Democrats held no primaries, permission was received from a number of clubs for suffrage delegations to attend the final meetings of the clubs before the convention on the 25th. Again the women were on the job and gave out leaflets headed, "Democratic Party, New York State." There were some clubs which declare no woman's foot ever has, or ever shall, cross their thresholds. But the suffrage details were not in the least dismayed by such decree; they formed a firing line outside and brought down every voter who appeared with a well directed leaflet. Besides this work leaders of both parties, delegates, committeemen of every kind, were interviewed as to their position on the suffrage question and the results have been tabulated at Headquarters as matters of record. The reports of the two political conventions show that the suffrage plank has been nailed fast in each platform.

SACRIFICE DAY.

SIXTY women attended a novel luncheon at Headquarters on August 7th and, instead of taking away a souvenir of the occasion, left some valued possession in the "melting pot" which occupied the place of honor on the table. The gifts were for the "Cause" and the gold and silver will find their way into a real melting pot, other things will be sold and the proceeds of the whole will aid the work in the 1914 Campaign States. All sorts of things went into the receptacle, wedding rings, bracelets, watches, thimbles, cherished trinkets and checks devoid of association but equally valuable. There was no question about the sacrifice part of the transaction, nor about the devotion which prompted the gifts.

SUFFRAGE SOCIAL CENTER.

THE Woman Suffrage Party of the 31st Assembly District has opened a Suffrage Social Center at 133 W. 125th Street, just opposite Harlem's largest department store. It is the purpose of the Leader of the district, and her associate officers, Mrs. Galland, Miss King, and Miss von Zastrow, to make this headquarters a rallying point for suffrage work. To aid in meeting the expense of the enterprise a luncheon will be served daily from 12 to 2 p. m for the moderate sum of twenty-five cents, and since the district possesses some notable housewives the menu will be tempting. Then an afternoon Kaffee Klatsch will be a feature, and the sociability inspired by the coffee cup will undoubtedly lead as one of many roads to suffrage. Every Thursday afternoon from 3 to 5 members of the district will welcome all visitors to afternoon tea and will provide interesting speakers for short addresses.

FROM THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

City Committee Meeting, September 14th, 10.30 a. m.

MANHATTAN.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

THE extreme heat of the month has driven many workers out of town for a brief season of rest and hence reports are somewhat meagre. The salient feature of summer work, open air meetings, still prevails and night after night devoted women are at their posts at stated street corners carrying on the propaganda. Sometimes only a single woman holds the suffrage fort, or it may be that there is a speaker and a helper or two, or where circumstances are more favorable a full force is on hand. But be it as it may the work is going on in all the districts, and audiences stand an hour or more, listening and asking questions bearing upon the amendment to be voted on in 1915.

During the first part of the month, the 15th A. D. held meetings twice a week on Broadway, but owing to the absence of many active workers, it was found advisable to call a brief vacation. The meetings will be resumed the 8th of this month.

Weather conditions have seemingly no effect upon Mrs. Alice S. Burke, who is managing the nightly meetings of the 17th A. D., at Broadway and 96th Street. It has to be a real downpour before Mrs. Burke notices a shower, and the leader, Mrs. Morton, acknowledges no postponement on account of weather. So the good work goes on, and the big circle of hearers about the stand at 96th Street is a nightly feature. Then Mrs. Morton has a sort of Columbus-like faculty of discovering new workers at the weekly meetings at her home.

On Monday evenings the 31st District sets up the speaker's stand on the corner of 125th Street and 7th Avenue and vies with the meetings held by other organizations on the opposite corners. Then on Fridays there have been regular meetings at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue and at 111th Street and 5th Avenue. Among the speakers of the month are Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Lillian A. Levy, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Mrs. Green, Miss Sterling, and Miss Florence Harmon.

CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

MOST satisfactory work was done by the 16th A. D. at the Republican primaries. The leader and captains were all on duty on the occasion. At the monthly meeting of the Tammany Club on August 4th suffrage leaflets were distributed, and several of the prominent members of the organization present were interviewed. The Democratic leader endorsed the suffrage resolution, and Assemblyman McCue showed a diminution of opposition to the cause.

From the first of May to the eighteenth of August the 25th A. D. has held twenty-eight street meetings. A distinguishing feature of these meetings is that twelve of them have been held in as many election districts. Corners were selected where meetings had never before been held, and quantities of literature distributed in the neighborhoods. The auto tour in the 15th and 19th Election Districts reached many persons who had never heard suffrage speeches. The district, of course, did its duty on primary day, and did not slight the Democratic Club in the distribution of literature. The meetings at the Lincoln Monument, Union Square, Tuesday evenings, continue to attract large audiences of men. On the 19th Miss Dock spoke at the colored meeting at Minetta Lane.

The Tuesday evening meetings of the 27th A. D. have continued during the past month with good speakers and large audiences who evince deep interest in the arguments presented. A prominent politician

admits he has been watching these meetings, and highly commended the meeting of July 21st when the automobile truck stopped here on its way.

The 29th holds street meetings when the showers permit and gets in good work. Through the courtesy of the Republican leader, Mr. William Chilvers—good suffragist—the door of the Republican Club was opened to district workers on primary day. The Democratic Club had no meetings last month, but the leader, Mr. Thos. E. Rush, who is now a "yellow slipper," invited the suffragists to visit the Osceola Club any Tuesday or Thursday evening to distribute literature and to try to secure enrollments, an invitation gladly accepted.

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

THE chief feature of the month was the speechmaking tours with a decorated van to the Democratic and Republican clubs. During the week of August 1-8 these tours covered in all nineteen such clubs, several districts having independent organizations. The van was hung with special mottoes and gaily trimmed with banners in various foreign languages, all stating the suffrage demand. Speakers, workers, and music went with it, and while the speakers held a street meeting at the front door of the club the workers went inside armed with flags of truce and carrying resolutions and leaflets. They were well received, and drew large and responsive street crowds. The clubs covered were two in the 1st, three in the 2nd, three in the 3rd, two in the 4th, two in the 5th, three in the 6th, two in the 8th, and two in the 10th A. D.

The Jewish meetings carried on weekly by Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Lerner, Mrs. Levine, and Mrs. Rosen are most gratifying in the amount of interest and sympathy created. Two Italian meetings with Mr. Canudo have also been of a rousing nature. They were in the 3rd A. D.

A special incident was the request of the police captain at the Mulberry Street station to have a meeting in front of the station house. This was a short but effective affair, with Miss Aldrich and Miss Marlin as speakers.

The series of meetings at Broadway and Park Place have been notable for their success. For several weeks Mr. Rudolph Confield, a well-known Tammany leader, and Mrs. Harry Arthur were the chief speakers to immense crowds.

The whole number of meetings held in the southern districts has been: Nine in the 1st; five meetings, two Silent Speeches, and one Italian Poster Parade in the 2nd; nine in the 3rd; three in the 4th; three in the 5th; four in the 6th; three in the 8th, and five in the 10th.

Mrs. Zelda Rosen, of the 4th, has been made vice-leader of her district, as she is an active street speaker and worker.

The Suffrage League of the University Settlement, whose formation was noted last month, has done systematic and excellent work. Beginning at once with street meetings, it has held from one to three every week within the 8th A. D. with five or six speakers on each programme. Its members show marked ability as speakers and debaters, and hold large crowds with animated discussions, questions and answers. The League takes up collections, sells and distributes literature and buttons, and helped in the visiting of politicians. The party hopes that other settlements will follow the good example set by Mr. Gilman and his coworkers, Miss Cooke and Mr. George Cohen, whose interest in suffrage inspired this group to action.

The section of the New York labor law which prohibits the employment of women in factories between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. has been held to be constitutional by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

BROOKLYN.

THOUGH detailed reports have not come in from Brooklyn, the suffrage work of the Borough has nevertheless gone straight forward. The various factories have been districted, beginning with those which employ more than two thousand men, and workers are at hand at the noon hour with a special Voiceless Speech and plenty of literature. As a result of these meetings one worker has sent in over 1,000 enrollments. The Borough Chairman, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, received a most interesting letter from a factory hand, enclosing a contribution, and praising the work.

Propaganda goes on steadily at Coney Island; at a recent parade there the suffragists had a push cart painted yellow with suffrage literature for distribution. Meetings are held on Prospect Park Plaza with great success. The W. S. P. orchestra organized a few months ago is playing at public institutions, almshouses, etc.

The political work of last month was carried on thoroughly; a decorated auto went from club to club so that none was overlooked. Mrs. D. W. Barker and Miss Woelfle were sent as representatives to the delegation at the Saratoga Conventions from the 10th A. D. The Catholic committee has been following up all Catholic picnics and celebrations and all club meetings and has brought in hundreds of enrollments.

BRONX.

"POLITICAL work covered" is the principal report from the Borough, and that means that every leader and worker was busy on primary day and the days following in visiting clubs of both political parties and distributing leaflets by the hundreds. Mrs. Swan, leader of the 35th A. D., represented the Bronx among the suffragists attending the Saratoga Conventions. The street meetings have been held in all the districts as usual.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND has one assembly district, and though the distances are great Mrs. Willcox, the Borough chairman, and Mrs. Brewer, the district leader, are determined that no voter shall escape the canvasser. During the past month an active canvass has been made in the 44th, 27th and 28th Election Districts, which added 279 names to the suffrage enrollments. A series of three street meetings in the 7th Election District brought in eighty-three additional names.

Fine poliical work was done in interviewing politicians before the State Conventions. Fourteen politicians were interviewed as to their standing in regard to the suffrage plank in the party platforms. Among these gentlemen were the delegates to the Republican Convention, a Borough president and ex-president, the Executive Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic parties, an assemblyman and an ex-assemblyman, and the members of the platform and State committees. One man was non-committal, but the others agreed to support a referendum plank. Richmond is marching on.

QUEENS.

THE announcement in last month's VOTER that the Borough chairman intended to take a rest in August was evidently to be taken "in a Pickwickian sense," for Queens has been humming with activity for the last four weeks. There have been street meetings galore, sometimes four on the same evening in different localities. Several borough newspapers have published special suffrage editions. Moving picture shows have granted permission for twenty-five minutes for suffrage speeches. And Mrs. Eno has been *resting!* Possibly the leisure moments for leaders and workers were found in the political work preceding the conventions at Saratoga, when the Republican primaries were covered, and the Democratic clubs were visited.

Reprinted from New York and Philadelphia Newspapers.

In Time of Famine a Miller Who Raised Grain Prices Lost His Right Hand For It.—*Old Danish Law.*

A Prolonged War Will Mean a Scarcity of Foreign Goods

Already in New York and Philadelphia the prices for many fabrics and articles have been marked up.

In two instances for next Winter's goods we have been asked—in one instance $1.25 on what we usually pay one dollar for, and in another instance $1.50 for one dollar values. So long as the men are in the army so long will all the foreign mills and workshops and studios be closed.

But why harp on foreign goods?

Just because

A Proper Store is a Public Servant

and we must have everything the people want, and it is difficult to get transportation over the ocean for our purchases abroad.

Possibly four-fifths of our merchandise is American manufacture, but the one-fifth of our customers who want the fashions and fabrics of the Old World are entitled to our best efforts.

Important and Timely War Notice

Though prices abroad and in New York Importers' hands have advanced

We Will Not Raise Prices

on fabrics or articles made abroad that we have on hand, such as—

Handkerchiefs
Linens
Woolen Goods
Fine Veilings
Embroideries
Art Needlework
Toys
Neckwear
Hosiery
Underwear
Lingerie
Laces
Notions and Trimmings
Fine Gloves
Silks
Curtains
Marabous
Furs
Men's Furnishings
French Millinery
China
Perfumes

Even though it comes to a time we are at the last French handkerchief in the box or the last German tablecloth on the shelves we shall sell at the old prices.

This is the way we conduct our business from one end of the year to the other, giving the people every advantage possible.

(*SIGNED*) John Wanamaker

AUGUST, 1914.

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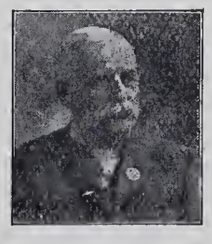

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

SEPTEMBER CALENDAR

Sept. 1st.—Richmond, 1st Assembly District, County Fair. A suffrage theatre with dolls to represent the various suffrage states, and speakers to describe the show. 2 P. M.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 45th Street and Broadway. 8.30 P. M. **Street meeting every Tuesday in September.**

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 14th Street and Broadway, Lincoln Monument. 8:15 P. M. **Street meeting every Tuesday in September.**

Sept. 2d.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, Eldridge and Rivington Streets. University Settlement League. 8 P. M. **Street meeting every Wednesday in September.**

Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Broadway and Park Place. Noon. **Street meeting every Wednesday in September.**

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 3d.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Broadway and 145th Street. 8:15 P. M. **Street meeting every Thursday in September.**

Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Avenue C and 9th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 4th.—Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Lexington Avenue and 79th Street. 8.30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Lexington Avenue and 86th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting. Election District 22. 8. P. M.

Sept. 5th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Madison and Pike Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, points on Water and Cherry Streets. 4-6. Decorated truck trips.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Myrtle and Waverly Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Street meeting, cor. 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, S. E. 8:15 P. M.

Sept. 7th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Broadway and 157th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, Eldridge and Grand Streets, University Settlement League. 8 P. M. Street meeting every Monday in September.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, cor. 110th Street and Broadway. **Street meeting every Monday in September.**

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 48 E. 34th Street. Captains' meeting. 8 P. M.

Sept. 8th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West and Murray Streets. Noon. **Street meeting.**

Sept. 8th.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, regular monthly club meeting will be held at 795 Fulton Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Greenwich Village. Street meeting near P. S. 41. 8 P. M.

Sept. 9th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 10th.—Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Cannon and Rivington Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, 10th Street and Second Avenue. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Street meeting, 103d Street and Broadway, N. E. 8:15 P. M.

Sept. 11th.—Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Madison Avenue and 59th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Columbus Circle. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Third Avenue and 57th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Election District 23. Automobile tour.

Sept. 12th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Henry and Rutgers Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, small parks along Houston Street. 4-6. Decorated truck trips.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Myrtle and Waverly Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Street meeting, 110th Street and Eighth Avenue, N. E. 8:15 P. M.

Sept. 14th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Broadway and 157th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Hoe's Factory. Noon. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 15th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West and Warren Streets. Noon. Street meeting.

Sept. 16th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 17th.—Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Avenue C and 10th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Street meeting Place to be announced.

Sept. 18th.—Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Lexington Avenue and 79th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 18th.—Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Lexington Avenue and 86th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Election District 18. Automobile tour.

Sept. 19th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 10th Assembly District, points on Houston Street. 4-6. Decorated truck trips.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Madison and Jefferson Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Myrtle and Waverly Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Street meeting. Place to be announced.

Sept. 21st.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Broadway and 157th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Hoe's Factory. Noon. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 22d.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West and Harrison Streets. Noon. Street meeting.

Sept. 23d.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 24th.—Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Pitt and Houston Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, 10th Street and Second Avenue. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, 101st Street and Broadway. 8:15 P. M.

Sept. 25th.—Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Madison Avenue and 59th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Columbus Circle. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 29th Assembly District, Third Avenue and 57th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Election District 17. Automobile tour.

Sept. 26th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Henry and Clinton Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting. Jewish.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Myrtle and Waverly Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Street meeting, 116th Street and Eighth Avenue. 8:15 P. M.

Sept. 28th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Broadway and 157th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Sept. 29th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West and Vestry Streets. Noon. Street meeting.

Sept. 30th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8:15 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

POLITICAL VICTORIES

(Continued from page 6)

suffrage home to many of the men in a new way. Mrs. Catt's dignity and poise, with her rare combination of sweetness and eloquence, made a distinct impression on both conventions.

The street meetings held every evening in front of the hotel drew great crowds of interested and sympathetic listeners.

The suffrage delegation, the day of the Republican Convention, numbered nearly one hundred and was representative of a great movement, including Jews, Catholics and Protestants, as well as several nationalities.

Every part of the State was well represented. Mrs. Frank Shuler, leader of the Eighth Campaign District, came from Buffalo accompanied by Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey of Buffalo and Mrs. F. J. Tone of Niagara; from Rochester came Mrs. Alice Clement, leader of the Seventh District, and Miss Louise Taylor. Mrs. Helen B. Owens, leader of the Sixth District; Mrs. George W. Topliff of Binghamton, and Miss Pauline Angell of Waverly came in the "Votes for Women" car belonging to Broome County, driven by Jane Olcott; Mrs. L. O. MacDaniel, Mrs. Hildreth and Mrs. Holden of Syracuse, and Miss Lucy Watson of Utica, leader of the Twelfth, were among the first to reach Saratoga on Monday.

Miss Edythe Little of Albany, accompanied by the following Albany delegation, came Monday afternoon: Mrs. Edward Colbert, leader of the Second Assembly District; Mrs. Augustus Goewey, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. C. M. Bissell and Miss Helen Winne.

Others who came to the convention and worked for the passage of the suffrage resolution were:

Miss Hare, leader of the Eleventh District; Miss Nellie Cronin, Mrs. George Thayer, all of Troy; Miss Grace Reavey of Cohoes, Mrs. Linnell of Catskill, Mrs. Lena Smith of Columbia County, Mrs. Gordon Norrie of Dutchess, Mrs. Osterheld, leader of the Ninth, with Mrs. Dunleavy, Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. McReynolds. Some of the most remarkable work of the convention was accomplished by the latter with the delegates from their districts.

Mrs. George Notman of Brooklyn and Keene Valley came from Essex County in her big car, making a trip of ninety-six miles the afternoon before the convention.

The Woman Suffrage Party was well represented. Miss Hay, the City Chairman, directed the work and was largely responsible for its success; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw also contributed much to the work of the suffragists. Mrs. Carr Van Anda represented the Equal Franchise Society. Many more, whose names space does not permit mention of, were present, and worked night and day for the adoption of the resolution.

At the Democratic conference, besides many of those already mentioned, were present Miss Isabelle Mott, leader of Madison Co.; Miss Mary Hopkins of Utica, and Mrs. Wm. Canough of Syracuse.

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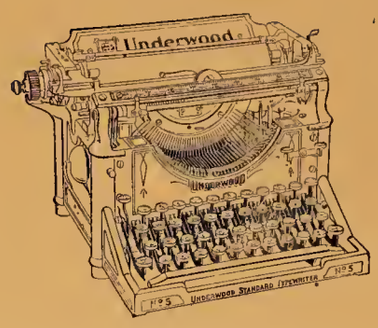

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